

# THE RIO NEWS.

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## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rue do Marquês d'Avançado

JOHN C. WHITE  
Chargé d'Affaires.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 135, A., Largo das

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Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rue do Visconde de Itaboraí.

THOMAS ADAMSON,  
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rue do S. José.

GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
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## THE PROTECTION PROPAGANDA.

On the 9th instant an extraordinary session of the Associação Commercial was held in this city for the purpose of discussing a proposition, presented at the session of the 24th September, in which the board of directors are instructed to ask the minister of finance not to promulgate a new customs tariff but to await the conclusion of the approaching industrial exhibition in order that a basis may be found for determining the present condition and needs of domestic industries, upon which basis he shall then organize a tariff which will protect and develop these industries. The proposition also asks that the directors shall petition the legislature for a law protecting the existing trade and domestic ship-building. At the outset Sr. Lucrecio Fernandes pledged his hearty support to the proposition, but thought it deficient. He then presented a series of amendments to the following import: 1st, the independence of joint-stock companies from government tutelage and their subjection only to a registry of their statutes; 2nd, general naturalization and liberty of worship; 3rd, gradual diminution of general and provincial export duties; 4th, creation of imports and export duties between the capital and the provinces upon domestic products; 5th, creation of a land tax upon all land lying within 50 kilometers of Rio de Janeiro and 25 kilometers of each provincial capital, with the view of securing them for immigrants; 6th, creation of a direct tax upon incomes up to 1,200\$; 7th, creation of municipal taxes upon the consumption of domestic products in the national and provincial capitals. Notwithstanding all these side issues the attention of the meeting was directed almost wholly to the main issues—the early promulgation of a new tariff, and the question of protection. After a somewhat protracted discussion a vote was avoided by leaving the meeting without a quorum, and it was adjourned subject to another call.

On the 16th, a second meeting was held at the assembly room of the association, and the question was then brought to a vote with but little discussion. On the original proposition, which was divided into two separate subjects—a tariff for protection, and the enactment of protective navigation laws—the vote was 97, against 22, in favor of the first, and 67, against 31, in favor of the second. All the amendments were then adopted except the 4th, 6th and 7th, creating new taxes upon national products and incomes. The two resolutions for which the meeting was first called and which were finally adopted, are as follows:

That the board of directors represent to his excellency the minister of finance that he should not promulgate the new customs tariff, and that he should await the exhibition of national industry to the end of establishing the bases for a necessary inquiry for determining the industrial state of the country, and in accordance with the results of this inquiry that he should organize a tariff which shall give to such industry the protection which is necessary for its development.

That the board of directors make a representation to the legislature asking a law which shall protect coasting navigation and ship-building, whose decadence has greatly injured the interests of commerce and those of the country in general.

In the adoption of these two resolutions the Associação Commercial of this city has finally and fully committed itself to the cause of protection. It is not only to use its influence with the government to postpone the promulgation of necessary reforms in the tariff, but it engages to solicit the organization of a new tariff which shall undertake to protect and develop national industries. And still further, it has consented to petition the approaching legislature for such legislation as will exclude foreign shipping from the coasting trade and as will develop a domestic ship-building industry. With its high character and standing it is unnecessary to say that the Associação Commercial must exercise a determining influence in this question. Its capture, therefore, by the recent protection movement is virtually an assured victory for the protectionists. In view of the fatal errors which this policy is now entailing upon the country, and which will be correspondingly increased by this new movement, this step of the leading commercial corporation of Brazil can be viewed only with the deepest regret.

As far as the question was discussed, its sentimental and patriotic bearings were the only ones taken into consideration. It is true that the usual errors with regard to the influence of protection upon the material development of Great Britain and the United States were brought forward, and urged as examples for Brazil to follow; but in the main the idea was to develop new manufacturing industries, and to render more profitable those already established. The Utopian idea of a nation, self-supporting and independent, selling much and buying nothing, seems to have captivated the fancy of the merchant as well as the politician, and we are to have another repetition of that insane quest which has so often ended in failure. Exotic industries are to be introduced and nourished, and those already struggling against bad management or unfavorable location are to be directly aided by making the conditions of competition onerous. Over all these industries the government is to exercise ultra-paternal supervision—the supervision of an eternal coding shorn of every semblance of justice and fair dealing.

And for the prosecution of this mistaken policy, what are the means at Brazil's disposal? A country like the United States, with boundless fertility and mineral wealth, and with an advantageous position with reference to the markets of the world, may encounter the evils of such a system with little apparent loss; but with Brazil the case is very different. She neither has the fertility of soil, nor the wealth of mine and forest, nor proximity to the great avenues of commerce, nor the natural conformations and conditions, to meet the drawbacks imposed by such a system. Protection is an economic system of a most expensive character, and its cost is borne by the toiling, struggling masses who make up the bulk of population. Protection is a system which increases the cost of one's clothing, and food, and shelter, and tools, and every necessity of life. It is a tax levied upon each yard of cloth, each pound of food, each drop

of liquid, each article of necessity which one purchases. And, besides, it is a tax which lightens no public burden, and meets no public want. The costs of government, the maintenance of public order, and the multiplicity of institutions which contribute to public welfare, receive none of this enormous revenue, and they are all paid for outside of this special taxation and through the ordinary channels. It is a tax whose revenue is devoted almost wholly to private purposes, being either wasted in the support of exotic industries, or stored in the character of private fortunes.

It is clearly evident that Brazil is not in an economic condition to meet the demands of such a system. The masses of her people have neither the means nor the employment to meet so enormous and so minute a taxation. The wealth of the country is already gathered into large fortunes, the fertile lands are held in large estates, agriculture is feebly maintained by servile labor now slowly disappearing, labor is not honored, and there are very few avenues through which the masses of poor people can obtain the means to meet such an increase in the costs of living. If an industry can not be made remunerative, then it should be discarded for something that will pay, for it is neither just nor possible that the poor men and women of this country should be burdened not only with the enhanced costs of production but also with the profits of the enterprise. If these poor people, the great body of consumers, had industries of their own from which they could extract an income beyond the mere cost of living, then it would be possible, though not just, to tax them for the support of these unprofitable industries; but such is not the case. They have neither the money nor the avocations to meet such a tax. And yet, the members of the Associação Commercial, forgetting that their revenues as merchants are largely derived from the small purchases of these poor people, are willing to impose new burdens upon them, even to the restrictions of their own legitimate trade.

And as to these exotic industries themselves, what just claim have they in the execution of all these sacrifices? To run a cotton factory here, the machinery, coal, dyes, and even the *yarn*, are imported. And this is called a "national industry," for whose support the people are to be so heavily taxed! And as to the printing mills, for which there has long been an undefined yearning, the country can not even produce the raw copper with which to make the rollers. Then there is the biscuit factory whose machinery and flour are imported; and the glove factory whose machinery and dressed skins are imported; and the hat factory whose felt patterns are imported ready for blocking; and the stove foundry whose top plates are imported ready for putting up; and the umbrella factory whose frames and silk patterns are imported ready for putting together; and the *formicida* factory whose carbon sulphides are imported brimming over with asphyxia; and the one candle factory which can not supply one half of Rio de Janeiro and yet makes all Brazil pay a protective tax of about 60 per cent. on imported candles and 120

per cent on kerosene. And these are the "national industries" for which the Associação Commercial has undertaken to stand sponsor! These are the enterprises through which Brazil is to be made independent of all the world! These are the beneficent undertakings whose prosperity is to be made a charge upon toiling thousands, and whose profits are to be guaranteed by a destitute and helpless people! Think of it! To such as these one might say:

"Thou art not noble;  
For all the accommodations that thou bear'st  
Are nunsed by baseness."

Happy thou art not;

For what thou hast not, still thou stri'lst to get,  
And what thou hast, forget'st. Thou art not certain;  
For thy complexion shifts to strange effects,  
After the moon."

#### LOCAL PROTECTION.

One of the interesting peculiarities of the system of protection lies in its unlimited application. In an ordinary sense it is accepted as a beneficent policy of protecting and encouraging the manufacturing industries of a country, but in a more general sense it is applied to all productive industries and commercial pursuits. If the manufacturer is entitled to protection in his attempt to manufacture cotton fabrics, the producer of raw cotton feels that he too should be protected from foreign competition. So too with the sugar refiner and the sugar producer, the woolen manufacturer and the sheep farmer, the hatter, the shoemaker, the printer, the bookbinder, the tailor, the candlemaker, the distiller, the chemist, the gardener—everybody. And the whole system, if carried out to the last occupation, is perfectly logical. In equity there is no reason why the industry of any one man should be protected, without extending the same favor to all. If there is good reason why any particular industry should be so favored, then it should be transferred to the state so that the benefits might be shared in by all, and not by any one person or company.

But this is foreign to the question. In view of the education which the people have received in this matter of protection, there has arisen a general belief that its main purpose is to shut out competition from every man who wants to keep an industry or patronage exclusively within his own hands, and away from every competitor, whether foreign or not. An illustration of this has been recently shown in the contest between the local milkmen, who drive their cows from door to door in the good old fashion, and the Barbacena milkmen who are shipping milk into the city from the country. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which the latter are laboring—the shipment of milk over some 235 miles of railway, the losses through heat and slow transportation, and the expenses incurred in transporting and marketing the product—notwithstanding all these, the local milkmen complain of the competition and are clamoring for protection. Theirs is a local industry, therefore it is entitled to exclusive support; upon them such competition will inflict many and serious losses, therefore they must be protected.

In reply to the popular belief that the confinement of cows in hot, crowded and dirty stables of the city is destructive to the healthful properties of milk, for which reason it is an advantage to have milk brought in from the Minas pastures, one of these local benefactors tells us that theirs is a peculiar breed of cattle, which is not only specially adapted to the conditions of life in city stables, but which could not be induced to feed in the pasture. For these two reasons therefore—the protection of this remarkable breed of cattle in conditions which guard them from the objectionable pasture, and the protection of the local milkmen whose

money is invested in a local enterprise—it is claimed that the Barbacena enterprise should be discouraged. Then, too, there is also the good old labor question, in which a number of deserving men are paraded before the public as threatened with loss of employment and destitution in case this industry is ruined; and the property question in which the profits are represented as invested in local property from which the city derives a steady revenue. It's the good old protection plea all the way through, and as far as logic, and justice, and common sense are concerned, it is just as good and as deserving as though it were a cotton manufactory instead of a special breed of cows which demands protection.

From *The Grocer*, New York, August 27.

#### THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

##### MEXICO.

Not only as a coffee-producing country of great promise but in every other respect Mexico is so important to us that a brief sketch of developments there may not prove out of place.

Discovered by Fernando Cortez in 1519 the country was taken possession by him in the name of the Spanish government. The exploit by which he made himself master of it seems rather to belong to romance than history. The capital, Mexico, fell on Aug. 12, 1521, and in 1535 the first viceroy was installed, followed up to 1808 by forty-nine viceroys in succession. Mexico, or New Spain, as it was called, was the pet colony of the mother country, the great silver producer, and of all the Spanish transatlantic possessions it was here governed; in fact, barring the injudicious colonial system under which all these colonies groaned, Mexico had no serious cause for complaint. When, therefore, the war of independence broke out there was a strong native party opposed to separation from Spain, and this caused final liberation to be protracted till Feb. 24, 1824.

The experience which Mexico has gone through since has been anything but an enviable one, for the spirit of anarchy and revolt rans like a black thread through the history of the country up to within the past few years. There have at the same time been wars with France and the United States, and a goodly portion of northern Mexico has passed into our possession.

A new spirit has now possessed itself, seemingly, of the leading men and governing classes there, and it is to be hoped that this regeneration may prove a lasting one, the more so as American capital begins to be invested very extensively in Mexican railroads—a continuation southward of our own great system.

Should revolution cease to revive and the railroads pay, a magnificent future will dawn upon a country so lavishly endowed by nature and geographical position and on a par in this respect with any portion of our own country, except perhaps so far as rivers are concerned; but railroads will supply this want of internal navigation.

As a mineral country Mexico ranks with the United States, Australia, Chili, Spain and England; as an agricultural country, as much so, in point of productiveness and variety. Nor is there a lack of hands, for many of the Indians till the ground and work in the mines for wages. The climate is sub-tropical, except in some gulf ports. Geographically, Mexico's position is unsurpassed.

Indeed all our neighboring republic requires is quiet, and a half-way tolerable public administration. The latter seems secure for the moment, and the president, General Gonzalez, is besides surrounded by men of high repute as statesmen, economists and financiers, prominent among whom is Mr. Romero, favorably known in the United States and familiar with everything American.

Coffee production in Mexico is at present confined to the mountain plateau, most of the plantations being situated in the valleys which stretch out around Orizaba and Cordova. It grows on volcanic soil, always the best for coffee so far as requisite flavor is concerned. Both in point of outward looks and superior quality Mexican coffee from these localities need not shrink from comparison with Costa Rica. Production does not now exceed 20,000 tons, about one-third of which is exported, mostly to the United States, where it is very much liked. Should American capital ever take charge of this agricultural branch, even but to a moderate extent, the yield would soon be carried to five times what it is at present. And this is one of the possibilities, not to say probabilities. Indeed no better investment could, we believe, be made, provided always the revolutionary period is closed for good.

The total foreign debt of Mexico does not exceed \$86,725,543; the internal one amounts to \$32,500,727, making in the aggregate \$119,232,270 of indebtedness. The foreign debt, chiefly, held in

England, will soon be regulated and replaced on a coupon-paying basis. The budget is between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000 income, and \$20,000,000 and \$23,000,000 expenditure. There are about \$27,000,000 worth of goods imported annually, and \$16,000,000 worth of produce, and \$17,000,000 of silver exported.

The chief articles exported are goat skins, hides, sisal grass (a sort of hemp), dye woods and mahogany, coffee, vanilla beans, indigo, cochineal, tobacco, lead, copper, India rubber, cedar wood, and pearls.

The number of vessels entering in a year exceeds 3,000, of a joint tonnage of about 1,000,000; the principal foreign flags are American, English, French and German. These four nationalities do the bulk of Mexican foreign trade, but there are also a good many first-class Spanish firms established in Mexico.

Of railroads there are at present in operation about 700 miles, to which 1,000 will be added the next five years, most of them subsidized by the government. The are 832 post offices, distributing 3,500,000 letters and 2,000,000 newspapers per annum. The country possesses telegraphs to the extent of 9,344 miles, with 317 offices.

The only item which strikes us forcibly is the comparatively small amount of goods exported by a population numbering 9,686,777 souls. This will of course undergo a favorable change as the railroads penetrate into the mountainous regions, for the expense of transportation on mules' backs, especially during the rainy season, was too heavy to foster agriculture and mining in most parts of the country with a view to export, except so far as vanilla, cochineal, indigo and rich argenticorous ore were concerned. Even for coffee the overland freights down to the coast were excessive till the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico was built which traverses the main coffee region.

Quite a number of foreign steamers call at the Gulf and Pacific ports of Mexico, and now that the Americans have taken Mexico in hand vigorously, the Europeans also became most anxious to extend their business relations in that direction. Our imports from Mexico last year amounted to \$14,524,988, including \$9,115,824 worth of specie, while we exported thither \$6,069,315 worth of domestic goods. Coffee was received there to the extent of 4,400 tons, being more than five times our import thence eight years ago; this certainly promises well.

#### WHAT 'CHAP LABOR IS DOING FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Next to the Chinese, the Italians probably furnish the cheapest manual labor to be had anywhere on the globe, and the South American countries are rapidly availing themselves of it for the development of their industries. The economic habits of these people are quite as pronounced as those of the Asiatic, and as their wants are quite as limited, it is not surprising that they manage to live on wages which the American or Anglo-Saxon, or Hibernian even, would consider simply as a certificate of starvation. The Italian physique, as everybody knows, is extremely delicate, yet it is possessed of, at the same time, wonderful powers of endurance, and no climate, however trying, would seem to enervate him or discourage his industry. We have a striking proof of these qualities in the report recently transmitted to the state department from our consul at Buenos Ayres. The Italians here just now, it would appear, are filling every department of manual labor. They are the "peons" of the republic—its day laborers, its hod carriers, its brickmakers, its artisans, its skilled workmen, its handicraftsmen, its operatives in manufacturing establishments. "It is the Italians, sojourning in the country," says the consul, "and not the Argentines, who are developing the marvelous resources of the River Plate, building its cities and opening its waste places to the busy hand of industry. As they advance, the indolent 'gaucho' is being shoved further and farther back into the pampa. The Italians now number about one-half of the population of Buenos Ayres and probably exceed 500,000 souls in the entire republic. And the news of the thrift and success which have attended those who have already made their homes here is bringing out thousands of additional immigrants from the provinces of Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Tuscany, the Neapolitan states, Sicily and Venice, by every steamer which comes from the Mediterranean." As an effect of this immigration, the consul informs us that not only the agricultural resources of the Argentine Republic are being rapidly developed, but manufactures of various kinds are beginning to occupy a respectable position. He says: "A new era is dawning upon the Argentine nation when it has at last, through the accession of foreign skill and handicraft, reached the point of not only being able to produce objects of prime necessity, but of producing them with such skill, workmanship and finish that they would attract attention in any market in the world." This is high testimony to the value of Italian ingenuity, industry and thrift; but we know from our own experience with the same class of people in the United States that it is not deserved. The day is gone by when we can associate the Italian only with the fine arts. He

seems to have caught something of the spirit of enterprise and adventure which distinguished his ancestors, and to seek in the freer air of America the opportunity for its exercise which is denied him at home. He is taking an active part in building up prosperous republics south of the equator, and contributing not less acceptably to the advancement of the industrial interest among ourselves. The unwise policy of the Italian government in falling into the high tariff rut, and enormously increasing its naval and military expenditures, has borne very hard upon the masses of her population during the past two or three years, and it is not surprising, therefore, that so many of them have chosen to quit their native land to wage the battle of life in countries where the odds, to say the least of it, are more evenly divided.—*Commercial Bulletin*, New York, August 18.

#### LOUISIANA SUGAR AND RICE CROPS.

Mr. A. Bouchereau publishes in the New Orleans *Picayune* his annual statement of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana for the last crop year, that is for the season ending September 1st, 1881. His figures are accepted by the *Picayune* as authoritative, as they are the result of a careful canvass of the alluvial districts where sugar and rice attain the greatest perfection. The aggregates are as follows:

	Hhds.	Weight.
Brown sugar made by old process in 1880-81	142,664	174,050,080
Refined and clarified, including first, second and third	75,650	98,932,819
Total crop of 1880-81	218,314	272,982,899
266,658 barrels of clean rice weighed.		266,658 gallons
266,658 barrels of clean rice weighed.	41,331,349	266,658 gallons

"This was the largest crop of both sugar and rice grown in the state since the war. About one-third of the total product of sugar comes from the vacuum pan. The substitute of the most approved methods of handling the juice has been steadily going on. The percentage of open kettle sugar is constantly decreasing. Producers are learning the wants of the commercial world and appreciating the fact that the better the goods the better the price.

"The rice planters lamented over the last harvest season, but nevertheless gathered a yield that ought to be satisfactory. One more such season will make the planters of this cereal above the law, and we seem now closing a planting year with even better results. The grain is at this writing bending the stalks over many an acre, and if it can be gathered without loss the yield will fill many more barrels than the last crop."

#### "THE EXHIBITION BLOWN AWAY."

Our esteemed Platine contemporary, the *Buenos Aires Standard*, was attacked by a philological cramp of the following description on the 13th inst., the results of which we have not as yet learned. It is to be hoped that our good friends, both inside and outside the *Standard's* sanctum, may be spared such another visitation. We do not feel able to reproduce the whole of this literary catastrophe—a wreck in itself not less complete than the demolished "shebang" which it describes—but the following "onset" paragraph may be taken as a fair sample of the whole:

Some strange fatality overhangs the fortunes of the B. Ayres great industrial exhibition. From the onset vicissitudes have shaken the foundations of the enterprise. Its embryonic formation sprang from vital sources amidst a sea of troubles. Sorrow rocked its cradle, and Melancholy laid its stamp on the industrial effort. The 'Parques' cruelly cut the threads of its infant life last Tuesday at 4 p.m., and the scene of desolation reminds one of a mighty shipwreck. The building was familiar to us all: its architecture was not Grecian, it lacked the flowing curves and Corinthian façade: it could lay no claim to the Egyptian style, since its foundations were unsound, and majesty was not its patrimony. Our architectonic readers would fail to detect any spritious imitation of Moorish, Byzantine, Chinese, Pagoda, or Gothic architecture: the exhibition clung to no traditions, lacked all classical reminiscences, and constituted a most original mass of timber and zinc, more like an immense shebang than a temple of industry.

The International Cotton Exposition opened at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 5th ult. in the presence of a great concourse of people from all parts of the United States. It will be one of the most important industrial exhibitions ever held.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The October receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 199,848\$739.

—The October receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 151,551\$601.

—The election for deputies to the provincial assembly in Paraná will take place on the 9th January.

—An epidemic has broken out on the upper Purús, province of Amazonas, resembling beriberi.

—The Piauhy elections resulted in the election of Minister Franklin Americo de Menezes Doria from the 3rd district.

—The October receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 944,814\$926, against 613,826\$228 during the month of last year.

—The new rates of the Maranhão navigation company establish a passenger charge of 50\$ from Maranhão to Ceará, and 55\$ from Maranhão to Pará.

—Ten slaves were recently emancipated in the municipality of Itabira, São Paulo, at an aggregate valuation of 12,800\$. Of this sum 4,449\$368 were furnished by the slaves themselves.

—According to the new freight table of the Maranhão coasting line it costs 1\$520 to carry a bag of coffee or rice from Maranhão to either Pará or Ceará. Sugar pays at the rate of 360 reis per 15 kilos for the same service.

—An overseer on the Cachoeira plantation, near the railway station of Rincuia, São Paulo, was killed by six slaves on the morning of the 11th inst. The slaves at once went to Jundiahy and surrendered themselves to the police.

—In the municipality of S. Francisco, Ceará, 26 slaves have been liberated at a total cost to the emancipation fund of 2,269\$438, or an approximate average of 87\$ each. This compares very favorably with the Minas municipality of Baependy.

—A man named Antonio Bueno was assassinated at Charatingueta, São Paulo, on the 10th inst., by some person unnamed. Bueno was himself a desperate character, having recently completed a sentence of five or six years for firing upon a man with intent to kill.

—The Minas representation in the next General Assembly will contain no less a personage than Affonso Celso Junior, a recent graduate from the São Paulo law school, who has been elected from the 20th district of that province. This young man has already won distinction by publishing a small volume of poetry.

—At Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the representative candidate of the new electoral regime, Sr. Carlos von Koeritz, stood fourth on the list. It would seem that the country is not yet quite ready for a foreign-born deputy, even though he be so intelligent and liberal a man as Sr. Koeritz is universally admitted to be.

—At a meeting of the Bahia cigar manufacturers on the 9th inst. it was resolved to close their establishments on the 14th because of the new provincial 3 per cent. tax upon manufactured tobacco. A representation had been made to the president of the province asking for a suspension of the tax, but it was not attended to.

—An election disturbance took place at Papacaba, Pernambuco, the conservatives alleging that a group of desperate characters had taken possession of the voting place to intimidate them. The conservatives remained away, and the election passed off peacefully. The election board assert that the people about the place were only spectators, and not disorderly characters.

—A poor, deaf and dumb man residing at Jmberibeira, Pernambuco, was attacked by some unknown ruffians on the 10th inst., while carrying firewood into Afogados for sale, and was nearly killed. He was found in the ditch beside the "Recife a S. Francisco" railway on the morning of the 11th with a broken thigh and a dislocated knee. He was unable to describe the highwaymen, whose purpose could have been nothing more than robbery.

—The *Jornal do Recife* of the 13th inst., is informed that an epidemic of small pox is raging among the poor people at Milagres, near Olinda, Pernambuco. The people are too poor to procure medical aid, or to take any efficient measure to combat the disease, and the victims are even left unburied many hours after death. The proximity of this place to the large city of Pernambuco renders such a state of affairs a source of serious danger.

—The assassination of a laborer named Miranda at Bom Jardim, Rio de Janeiro, on the 2nd inst. was followed by a prompt application of Lynch law. The assassin, Antonio José dos Santos, was captured in the act and was secured for the time to a whipping post in a warehouse of the place. On the following day a party of 80 individuals took Santos by force and compelled him to attend the burial of his victim. At the cemetery they fell upon the assassin and literally clubbed him to death. His body was covered with leaves and left in the road.

—The October receipts of the Pelotas *meada de rendas* were 32,579\$592.

—The Rio Grande bar is again causing great inconvenience and loss to shipping.

—The last Minas provincial assembly granted an interest guarantee on one iron foundry.

—The late heavy storms have caused much damage to the telegraph lines in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The September receipts of the Uruguayan custom house amounted to a total of 95,353\$076, of which 88,923\$771 were from imports.

—The city council of Uruguayana has petitioned the national government for the establishment of an agricultural school in Rio Grande do Sul.

—A dramatic society has been organized at Rio Grande with a purpose of assisting the emancipation of slaves. It will be known as the "Phenix."

—The general election in the 2nd São Paulo district resulted in the election of Sr. Moreira de Barros to the next General Assembly. Sr. Barros was one of the leading opponents of emancipation in the last parliament.

—The last provincial assembly of Minas Geraes opened on the 7th of August and continued during a period of 76 days, during which time 56 sessions were held. The work accomplished was the passage of 11 resolutions and 109 laws.

—The *Província do Piauhy* says that the idea of cultivating wheat in that province has been received with great favor by the planters. The *Província* laments, however, that there is a scarcity of seed. That means, we presume, that the planters will do nothing until the government furnishes them with it.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—The October receipts of the Barão de Ararauna railway amounted to 17,728\$60.

—Work on the road bed of the Caruaru railway of Pernambuco began on the 27th ult.

—A movement is on foot to consolidate all the railways in eastern Minas under one management.

—The Carris Urbano company proposes to enter the race for constructing a street railway to Copacabana. Evidently the said stretches of that uninhabited region offer inexplicable inducements for the employment of capital.

—A meeting was held in the little village of Peinha on the 6th inst. to discuss the organization of a tramway company for the construction of a line to that place from Rincuio or S. Francisco Xavier on the Dom Pedro II road. The meeting was called by Dr. Bitencourt Sohrinio, the only man who made a proposal for the venture in response to a call from the minister of agriculture a long time since. The results of the meeting are not announced.

—The capital raised abroad on Brazilian railways amounted to an aggregate of £4,981,506 5 8 on the 1st instant, upon which the government guarantees 7 per cent. per annum. The roads and amounts are as follows:

	£ s. d.
Nova Cruz Railway Company...	618,300 0 0
The Conde d'En Railway Co....	338,950 0 0
The Great Western of Brazil Railway Company.....	562,500 0 0
The Alagoas Railway Co.....	253,850 0 0
The Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway Co.....	944,700 0 0
Companhia Générale du Chemin de Fer Brésiliens (2,500,000 tr.)	889,508 9 7
The D. Theresa Christina Railway Company.....	269,595 10 0
Companhia Imperial do Chemin de Fer do Rio Grande do Sul (16,463,781 fr.)	654,100 6 1
The Minas and Rio Railway Co.	450,050 0 0
	£ 4,981,506 5 8

—An important railway enterprise has been originated in Canada for opening a new route between the wheat-producing regions of the northwest and the sea. The route will be known as the Nelson Valley railway. The company, whose head offices are at Montreal, contemplate constructing a line of railway from the harbor of Churchill, on Hudson Bay, along the valley of Nelson river to Lake Winnipeg, and the preliminary survey has amply proved the practicability of the scheme. There is thus every prospect that in the course of time an entirely new route will be established between Europe and the interior of North America. The advantages claimed for the undertaking are as follows: Churchill Harbor is available to vessels drawing thirty feet of water, and no outlay is required towards its utilization except for the construction of wharves. It is within 400 miles of great wheat and cattle-raising territories under the British flag, and is open for navigation, on an average, for six months in the course of the year. It is worthy of note that the distance from Liverpool to Churchill is 64 miles shorter than to Montreal, and 114 miles shorter than to New York.

—The definite surveys of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway of São Paulo have been formally approved.

—The formal inauguration of the "Rio Grande a Bagé" railway, Rio Grande do Sul, is announced for the 27th inst.

—The late session of the Minas Geraes provincial assembly passed ten separate acts granting privileges and subventions to railways.

—The gross receipts of the Pirapetinga railway during the month of September amounted to 14,858\$880, and during October to 12,386\$520.

—A tramway line was formally inaugurated on the 15th inst. at Juiz de Fora which runs from the Dom Pedro II railway station to Ponte do Queiroz.

—Two vessels, the *Duotha* and *Lorenz*, from Antwerp with material for the Bagé railway, crossed the Rio Grande on the 21st ult.

—A new tramway project has been started in Pará. The capital of the enterprise is fixed at 250,000\$ in shares of 100\$ each. The stock has all been subscribed.

—The government has approved a modification in the route of the "Rio Grande a Bagé" railway, Rio Grande do Sul, between the cities of Rio Grande and Pelotas.

—By an act of the 20th ult. the provincial government of Minas Geraes formally accepts the "Oeste de Minas" railway and authorizes the payment of the provincial subvention.

—The *Gazeta Municipal* of Tieté, São Paulo, says in its issue of the 13th inst. that the subscription for building a branch of the Sorocabana railway to that place already exceeds 17,000\$. The line is projected from Boituva.

—A tramway line, known as the "Ferro-Carril Pirahyense," running from the Sant'Anna station on the Dom Pedro II line to Pirahy, was formally inaugurated on the 19th inst. The line opened to traffic is the first section of a road to Bananal, and has a length of 18 kilometers.

—The express train on the Dom Pedro II line met with a slight accident in descending the *serra* on the 21st inst. After passing the tunnel the train encountered a mass of rock and earth which had fallen upon the track. Happily no other injury was experienced beyond some damage to the locomotive tender.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires *Herald*.

—A law has been passed authorizing the national government to contract a loan either at home or abroad, for the expropriation of the works presently being effected by the provincial government at the Brachuelo.

—In Uruguay things are coming to a head under the misrule of Santos. The *colorado* party have declared him their candidate for the presidency, and, profiting by the unsettled state of public opinion and the want of vigilance which is ever the result of electioneering excitement in that country, the disorderly classes are overrunning the country and committing all kind of excesses and depredations with perfect impunity. Among the most lamentable of these crimes, is the murder of Mr. George Lorraine, a highly-esteemed English gentleman, who had an estancia near Paysandú, who was ruthlessly butchered by a couple of miscreants he found on his camp, last week. All the better classes in Montevideo and in the whole of Uruguay are still hoping for the coming of Latorre and the re-establishment of the strict and wholesome rule by which he was wont to keep miscreants in check.

—The casualties at Buenos Aires occasioned by the terrific storm of the 8th inst. have been summed up by the *Herald* as follows: 113 dwelling houses which have suffered more or less damage; 21 businesses have the roofs of which have been destroyed; 14 public buildings that have suffered considerably; 5 persons killed and 9 wounded or badly bruised. Besides these are the disasters on the river and in the country, the full extent of which is not known even yet.

—As the season advances, the prospects of sheep-farmers and *estancieros*, and, with them, those of commerce in general, which is still far from being independent of the camp, are brightening, and there is every reason to look forward to a prosperous year. We regret to have to say that we have not as yet heard anything concerning the decision of the government on the reduction of the export duties on wool, which decision, affecting, as it must, one of our principal sources of trade, is expected to be fraught with most important results, and to redound, if favorable, greatly to the benefit and encouragement of wool-growers. We are happy to be able to say that the wheat crops are generally in splendid condition, having suffered comparatively little from the bad weather we have had of late, and that the harvest promises to exceed that of last year very considerably. The sugar plantations also promise fairly, though in some parts the cane has been damaged, and the yield will not be as great as was expected.

—The extension of the Southern railways to Tan-dil and Bahia Blanca is an event which is calculated to hand the memory of Dr. Rocha's administration down with honor to a remote posterity. By it a vast and richly fertile territory will be lifted from obscurity and placed in convenient communication with a safe and comfortable seat of a port, and multiplied leagues of the finest land in the world will open their arms to embrace the enterprise and industry of Europe, offering in return a comfortable, safe and pleasant home to all who may avail themselves of the inducements held out to immigrants in this country.

Who says coffee in Ceylon is rapidly going down hill, past recovery? Wherever coffee has been properly cultivated and taken care of on suitable land, is it not still bearing paying crops? We are told of fields in Dolosage which are doing better this year than during any one of the past ten seasons. Again, we learn of coffee which was considered useless and abandoned, being resuscitated and through cultivation brought to bear 5 to 6 cwts. steady for several years. We admit the area in these cases is not large; but is it not one of the mistakes of the past, putting too great an area on each plantation under one product? On the other hand, is it not a fact that coffee has had far less done for it all over the country during the last three years than almost any previous period? Not simply has there been less manuring, but the attention usually given to ordinary or extra cultivation has been concentrated on new products—perhaps wisely, seeing they offer on the whole greater promise, in the face of leaf disease—but at the same time, it is not fair to neglect to simultaneously dry down "coffee." Our chief staple is not dead or dying and will be found still to respond to cultivation and liberal treatment. —*Ceylon Observer* Sept. 30.

The coffee crop in the residency of Passarau appears, this year, to be likely to surpass the boldest anticipations. The local journal there surprised us this week with the tidings that the yield in that province will exceed the high estimate made by about 50,000 to 80,000 piculs, and that, in any case, the crop may amount to 350,000 piculs.—*Java Bode*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Calcutta *Englishman* writes as follows of the cultivation of Arabian coffee in Bengal:—"This plant thrives well and fruits abundantly in Bengal. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India at Alipore have some specimen plants in full bearing, the branches are bending with their load, and from a calculation made by me I am prepared to satisfy any enquirer that no more profitable industry than this can be undertaken in Bengal. The return in profit is said to be enormous to any person who will go into it.

MR. JOHN BRUGER, writing recently to a gentleman in Sheffield on the subject of trade and reciprocity, said: "The recent bad harvests have caused a general falling off in our home trade. It has not been foreign tariffs nor commercial treaties, or what other governments have done, which has been doing us harm. It is the diminution of the wealth of the country by the reduction of the produce of the soil. The best authorities calculate that in consequence of bad harvests during the last three years the country has already lost £200,000,000. The way in which we have passed through this time of trial is a strong proof of the wisdom of the free trade policy."

It is announced that the bureau of public works has decided to repair the Pedregalillo reservoir. A new double cement lining will be put in this time.

The minister of empire has authorized the establishment of a meteorological observatory at the School of Mines, Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, under the supervision of Prof. Henrique Goreeix.

It is reported that the board of directors of the S. João d'El-Rei Mining Company in London has lodged a protest with the Brazilian legation against the 4 per cent. tax imposed in 1878 by the province of Minas Geraes upon their profits.

It is announced that Dr. João Diogo Clemente Malcher has prepared and is soon to publish a statistical work upon the forest trees of the province of Pará which are suitable for lumber and construction timbers, and upon the fruit trees of the province. It is designed to give both the common and the scientific name of the trees, and to classify them in families and species, and also as to their economic characteristics, whether producing milk, resin, oil, dye or medicine. Dr. Malcher places the number of lumber-producing trees at 43 varieties; of hard-wood trees suitable for construction timbers, either naval or terrestrial, at 83 varieties; and of the fruit-producing trees at 24 varieties. Another class, comprising the white woods, mostly light and porous, is described as comprising 67 varieties.

## THE RIO NEWS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1881.

The destructive storm which visited our Platine neighbors on the 8th instant was the occasion of loss almost unparalleled. Both in Buenos Aires and Montevideo the loss to property amounted to many millions of dollars, and there was also some loss of life. In addition to the destruction of shipping, buildings, etc., there was one mishap which our Argentine friends will feel most deeply, and that is the destruction of all that had been accomplished on the new exhibition buildings. The new exhibition palace in the Once de Setembro which was well advanced toward completion and upon which a large sum of money had already been expended, was completely demolished. With commendable energy the exhibition commission has resolved to continue the work regardless of expense, and to open the exhibition on the 15th February as announced. To accomplish this, incessant work and a large amount of money will be required, but both these will be forthcoming. The clearing away of the débris alone will be the work of many days, but the commission lost no time in beginning that and will spare no effort in carrying it through.

It is reported that the government is about to promulgate a new tariff revision, the work of which has been in progress for some time past. The secrecy with which this revision has been carried on since the failure of the last attempt, would indicate a determination on the part of the government to seek little or no assistance from interested parties and to give the various interests no opportunity to defeat the result through their clamors. We believe that a few prominent business men have been consulted in this revision, and their declared opinions on commercial matters would lead to an opinion that the new tariff will not be made more protective than it now is. This, however, is nothing more than conjecture. Were there some clear definition of what Brazilian industries mean by "protection" it would then be easier to determine the position of those who oppose that policy, but as duties ranging from 40 per cent. upwards are not considered protective it is a problem of no slight difficulty to determine just what is meant by that term. It is said that the new tariff will be carried into execution on the 1st of January next, but no official announcement has yet been made on the subject.

The recent act of the Associação Commercial of this city with respect to the question of protection is a matter for sincere regret. As a rule the commercial associations in all countries are characterized by an unwavering adherence to the principles of commercial freedom. They recognize the simple fact that the laws of commerce

and of political economy are not altered or restricted by national boundaries, but are the same for all countries and all men. As a rule these associations have used their influence for the removal of all onerous restrictions upon commerce, for the simplification of all necessary tariff laws, and for the breaking down of all barriers which obstruct or impede free and full intercourse between commercial nations. Notwithstanding the protective foreign policy of the United States, the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and those of similar associations in other great cities, have been steadfast in their advocacy of a more liberal policy. The cause of free trade in the United States has had no warmer advocates nor stancher defenders than the leading merchants of New York. So too with the commercial associations of Canada, which has but recently adopted the policy of protection, and with those of Germany which is pursuing a similar course, and with those of France which is now listening to the clamors of the manufacturing classes. The great merchants of Hamburg have stood firm in opposition to the present restrictive policy of Germany, and had the courage to rebuke Bismarck with the response that their commerce needed no protection; and the commercial associations of England, France, the United States and Canada have had the rare courage to brave every species of national prejudice, the selfish policies of politicians, and the clamors of a mistaken public opinion in their advocacy of reciprocity and commercial freedom. That these organizations have not succeeded is because they have been less influential than the politicians in advocating their principles before the people, and because the protective system has been so sugar-coated with the sophisms of national aggrandizement and personal gain that it has been adopted almost without question. With most protectionists, the rank and file, their cause is nothing more than a patriotic sentiment—a desire and purpose to make their own country rich and independent, and to discourage every foreign relation which appears to be opposed to that end. In the United States the primary idea was to make the country independent in times of war by manufacturing her own munitions, clothing, ships, etc., so that the privations endured during the Revolution might never again endanger their cause; and the man who opposed so patriotic a purpose was at once denounced as a traitor to his country. And yet, notwithstanding all this misguided patriotism, and all the selfish interests of manufacturers and politicians, these commercial bodies the world over have with few exceptions stood loyal to the fundamental principles of their calling. As merchants they have learned that in all honorable trade both parties should be free and unembarrassed, and that it is a personal right of either to buy at the lowest possible price and to sell at the highest. And as this is true in the shop, and between parties in the same town or country, so they believe it to be true in the commercial relations of all people irrespective of nationality or national boundaries. In opposition to this most just and liberal principle we now find the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro, the leading commercial organization of Brazil. It has seen fit to accede to the demands of a body of men who seek guaranteed and enhanced profits through onerous limitations upon free competition—a policy diametrically opposed to every law and interest of commercial intercourse. Under the specious plea of protecting domestic industries, a plea of sentimental patriotism, the members of this body deliberately surrender their independence and interests as merchants. They have promised to use their influence with parliament to secure more burdens upon commerce through the imposition of protective duties—as though they were not already

more than sufficiently protective!—and through the enactment of navigation laws by which foreign vessels may be driven out of the coasting trade. In other words, they have agreed to destroy open competition, to lower the quality of goods, to increase their cost, and to increase the difficulties and costs of transportation from one Brazilian port to another. And for what? Not in the interests of revenue, for that is not desired; not in the interests of commerce, for they are seeking to restrict it; not in the interests of the people, for they are to be made to pay more for everything they consume! Its only aim and end will be to guarantee occupation and profit to a mere handful of men. And for this partial and selfish purpose the merchants of Rio de Janeiro—if we may still honor them with that name!—have deliberately sacrificed their own interests, and have fallen from the high estate long held by the great commercial corporations of the world.

## COTTON CROP OF 1880-81.

According to the returns of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York, the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31 amounts to the unprecedented quantity of 6,589,329 bales. This shows an increase of 831,932 bales over the large crop of last year. The production at the close of the war when the new regime of free labor had just been inaugurated, was 2,059,271 bales for the crop year 1866-67. Since that time the increase has been rapid and steady up to the present time. For this period of free labor the product has been increased more than threefold, the actual increase over the output of 1866-67 being 4,530,058 bales.

This result of free labor in the former slaveholding states of the United States is one which should not be overlooked by Brazilian planters. It is a result which has been acquired without the employment of Chinese labor and without any special favor from government. It is the result of a better system of labor, and a better system of cultivation; the result of employing the ex-slaves at fair wages and encouraging production on a small scale.

In view of this beneficial result, following immediately after emancipation and a destructive war, why should the Brazilian planters fear to employ free labor? There is no logical reason why emancipation should not produce good results here, as well as in the southern sections of the United States. Under humane and liberal treatment, the Brazilian freedmen will form a most valuable element of labor, and we firmly believe that they can be easily utilized. They are amenable to good treatment, and as a rule they are not vicious. The effort to improve and employ them is certainly a worthy one, and it should not be delayed a moment longer. The recent check to the abolition movement will avail nothing, for the question must and will be settled very speedily. The planters may anticipate this by inaugurating the new system voluntarily, and with their own slaves.

## THE COFFEE EXPOSITION.

The first national coffee exposition in Brazil was opened on the 14th instant in the rooms of the Typographia Nacional, in the presence of their majesties, the Emperor and Empress, and of the ministers of state, diplomatic corps, and a large number of prominent individuals. The interest manifested in this novel undertaking was very general, and contributed very largely not only to the brilliant opening but in greater measure to the large and interesting display of samples.

Of the exhibition itself very little can be said. It comprises about 1,200 samples of Brazilian coffee, and a few samples of

foreign coffees obtained through the efforts of Messrs. Berla Cotrim & Co. There is also an exhibit of coffee in its various stages of preparation, from the cherry to the best selected product, and an exhibit of the plans of the various machines employed in its preparation. The pleasant rooms of the national printing-office also contribute largely to the good effect of the exhibition. Since the opening day, the exhibition has been visited by large numbers of people.

Of the character of the exhibition, on side of those features which may interest and please the casual visitor, there is now no need of comment. The exhibits as far as they go are very creditable and show a product of which this or any country may well be proud; but they do not go far enough. The samples are almost wholly of the higher grades, and do not therefore give a stranger a correct idea of the total and average product. One is impressed also with a fear that the samples have been so carefully selected that they will not represent the corresponding qualities when placed upon the market. Certainly no country can show a finer selection of samples than are here exhibited, but in a practical sense that is not enough. We want to know the average product, the quantity per a given area of ground, the costs of production, the quality of soil, and the costs of transportation. These are economic factors of very great value, and would be invaluable to every Brazilian planter. They would make this enterprise something more than a mere exhibition.

Of the foreign exhibits there is very little that can be said. They are interesting; because we can look at them and smell them; but for purposes of comparison they are worthless. They have no other label than the name and country; of their grades and market values we know nothing. It is to be regretted that these necessary facts were overlooked, because it prevents a fair comparison between them and their corresponding grades of the Brazilian product. We sincerely hope, however, that these defects in the present exhibition will lead to a very great improvement in the next.

## LOCAL NOTES.

—The president of the municipal council does not approve the idea of moving the public slaughter house to a locality 55 kilometers from the city. But it has been done nevertheless.

—The second election for deputy from the first district of this city will take place on the 3rd proximo. The candidates are Duque de Estrada, conservative, and Leônio de Carvalho, liberal.

—Decree 8,301, of the 29th ult., grants a ten years privilege to Ignacio Raymundo da Fonseca and others for the manufacture of spirits of turpentine, according to a process of their own invention.

—By an imperial decree, No. 8,292, of the 29th ultimo, a ten years privilege is granted to Ruffier Martelet for a process of his own invention by which natural medicated milk is obtained from cows.

—It is said that the director general of the fire department proposes to organize a maritime fire company and secure a maritime fire engine for use in the shipping and along the water front of the city.

—A suicide took place in Niterói on the 16th inst., a man named Manoel Delfort poisoning himself with cyanure of potassium. In a letter to a friend he stated that he was driven to this act through the persecutions of the police.

—In a reply of the 12th inst. to the petition of the agents of the Roach steamship line for the subsidy due for the period from June 1880 to May 1881, the minister of agriculture decided that the money can not be paid without a special authorization. The government promises, however, to apply for a credit for this purpose.

—The report now comes from Paris that the Brazilian minister there has officially announced an approaching visit from the Emperor, Dom Pedro II. As our Platine contemporaries have not yet given up an expected visit from the same illustrious personage, the question naturally occurs, which way will he go?

—The city council has been having cattle killed at Santa Cruz on its own account.

—The damage to the exhibition building at Buenos Aires by the storm of the 8th inst. is estimated at \$600,000 gold.

—The second elections for the General Assembly in the 2nd and 3rd districts of this city are to be held on the 9th proximo.

—The government has approved the plans for razing the Senado hill, in conformity with a concession of March 8, 1879.

—The director of the telegraph bureau has placed a number of electric lamps in the exhibition rooms of the approaching national industrial exposition.

—An imperial decree of the 22nd ult., No. 8,284, authorizes The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, to establish an agency in this city.

—The medical inspector of the Santa Cruz slaughter house asserts that the locality is so malarious that the animals soon become diseased. He also charges that diseased animals are killed for consumption and that the tainted meat is sent into the city.

—The president of the municipal council is convinced that the new Santa Cruz slaughter house, "with all the defects of its incomplete plan, will be of service to the public." Certainly, that is unquestionably so; but is it true that the animals can not be carried through the doors?

—The various sanitary commissions of the city are now visiting the suspicious localities of the city with the purpose of investigating their sanitary conditions. As an assistance to this work we would suggest an examination of all the religious edifices of the city with a view of adopting some very necessary sanitary regulations relating to them.

—The directors of the projected permanent American exposition are now advertising the exhibit of the articles sent out, preparatory to their sale. This is probably the last public appearance of this gigantic humbug. There are undoubtedly a few innocent parties in the United States who are now wishing that they had listened to our warnings at the outset.

—A small package of new-papers from one of our provincial exchanges recently came to us illuminated with twenty-three postage stamps, to the value of \$1.80. The package weighed just 195 grammes, upon which the postage should have been only 50 reis, which shows an error of \$1.30. It was an oversight of course, but a very unfortunate one.

—In response to a request from Prof. Henrique Gorceix, now in Paris, for samples of Minas hematite, the director of the museum has forwarded the best samples of that ore contained in that institution. It is the purpose of Prof. Gorceix to bring this ore, containing about 60 per cent. pure iron, to the attention of the famous Creuzot establishment in order to secure assistance in the development of the iron mines of Minas Geraes.

—A new municipal ordinance was introduced to the city council on the 17th inst. providing that no license should be granted for killing animals in the new slaughter house without the previous deposit of a guarantee of 10,000\$, which will be forfeited to the city in case of any non-compliance with the regulations. A tax of 1\$ per head will be imposed upon the animals slaughtered besides the payment specified for the service of the establishment.

—The municipal council has adopted an ordinance, which was approved by the minister of empire on the 11th inst., requiring an examination by the board of health of all cows kept in this city for the purpose of supplying milk. In case of disease the ordinance requires the immediate branding and withdrawal of the cow from the city. In case the disease is curable the animal may be re-examined when in good health, and returned to the city if the health authorities give permission.

—With relation to the Santa Cruz slaughter house Dr. Hermogeneo stated at the last meeting of the municipal council that "it is uncontested that the Santa Cruz slaughter house has numerous defects, and some almost irremediable; that large expenditures will still be necessary for making that edifice an establishment of a rank to correspond with the most recent advances of science; and that great sacrifices have been made from the municipal treasury for the preservation and improvement of the establishment."

—When the municipal beef was brought down from Santa Cruz on the 19th inst. and put up at auction at the S. Diogo market station, there seemed to be remarkable unanimity among the buyers and so low a price was offered that some aldermen present suspected a combination. The price paid for the good qualities did not exceed 260 reis per kilo. The city fathers at once stopped the auction, and offered the remainder, cut up, at 200 reis per kilo, to any and all persons calling at the station for it on the following day. It is announced that the aldermen have determined to pursue this course whenever the monopolists seek to get control and raise the prices of this necessary article of food.

—A guide book for Brazil is announced by Hachette, of Paris, to be published about the end of January.

—The opening of the national industrial exposition at the department of agriculture is announced for the 2nd proximo.

—The new slaughter house at Santa Cruz is supplied with water from the Rio da Prata do Medanha, 21 kilometers distant.

—The time for receiving exhibits for the national industrial exhibition has been further extended to the 25th instant.

—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Journal* the Princess Imperial and the Conde d'Eu should have left Paris for Lisbon on the 12th inst. The will leave the latter place for Brazil early in December.

—The illustrious Julius Caesar has telegraphed from Gaul that he has conquered the wind and that his new balloon is a success. He doesn't mention his going up in it however. The *Diario de Pernambuco* consider that "this great victory will give an immense lustre to Brazil and will open up a vast horizon to humanity." Balloons always do.

—The 400th popular lecture at the Gloria school was delivered on the 20th inst., on which occasion terminated also the eighth year of this institution. The first lecture was delivered on the 23rd November, 1873, since which time 95 lectures have occupied the rostrum. The greatest number of lectures were delivered by Senator Manoel Francisco Correia who has 45 credited to his name.

—The new directory of the engineering club of this city formally entered upon the discharge of their duties with the session of the 19th inst., on which occasion executive officers were chosen for the ensuing year. The officers chosen were as follows: Dr. Antonio Augusto Fernandes Pinheiro, president; Dr. Francisco Ferreira Passos, 1st vice-president; Charles Paul Mackie, 2nd vice-president; Eduardo Klingelhoefer, secretary; Conrado Jacob Nuymer, treasurer.

—"Happily," says the *Gazeta de Porto Alegre*, "opinion is beginning to revolt against the pernicious gambling of the lotteries which the state is creating." *Unhappily*, we fear the *Gazeta* has formed a hasty conclusion. As far as appearances go, the lottery craze is on the increase. There were some complaints at the conclusion of the last great drawing, but those have quite died out and the pernicious drawings are going on at the rate of about two a week, leaving the outside lotteries out of account.

A stranger passing through the Ovridor would think ticket-selling to be the chief business of the city.

—The report of the government savings bank in this city for the month of October shows that the deposits amounted to 358,868,000 and the withdrawals to 274,488\$192. The balance on deposit on the 31st October was 10,209,368\$078. Since the beginning of the present year the money on deposit has increased by 222,137\$005, which is wholly due to the interest payments from the government. Aside from these receipts of interest, the amount on deposit has suffered a diminution of about 260,000\$.

—MARRIED.—On Wednesday, the 9th instant, at the British consulate, and on the 10th instant at the English Church of this city, by the Rev. Frederick Young, JOHN CLAYTON WOOD, Jr., of Rio Grande do Sul, to MAUDE ANNIE, daughter of the late J. R. GREENWAY BROWN, R. N. No cards.

## COMMERCIAL

November 23rd, 1881.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1,000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.84 per £1. sig. 54 45 cents. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 18837 do £1. sig. in Brazilian gold. 18838

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 22 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 22 1/2 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1. sig. 44.30 cents

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 22 247 Value of £1. sterling n n 20 78

### EXCHANGE.

Nov. 14.—The banks maintained the rate of 22 1/2% on London officially but drew at 22 1/2%. On France some transactions in bank paper were effected at 417. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4 on London and 422-423 on France. Sovereigns 21\$130 sellers, 21\$080 buyers.

Nov. 15.—To-day the banks affixed no rates with the exception of the Banco Commercial which had those of 429 on Paris and 243 1/2 on Portugal, but they all gave at 22 1/2 on London. The business done, however, was insignificant as usual on packet days. The rates for private paper were 22 3/4 on London and 422-423 on France. Sovereigns 21\$120 sellers, 21\$050 buyers.

Nov. 16.—The Banco Commercial adopted the rates of

London..... 22 1/2  
Paris..... 429  
Portugal..... 243 1/2.

The other banks remained without rates but also drew at 22 1/2. The transactions were again insignificant, both from want of takers and of scarcity of private paper, which latter was negotiated at 22 1/2. Sovereigns 21\$140 sellers, 21\$070 buyers.

Nov. 17.—The market to-day showed precisely the same features as yesterday, the banks drawing freely at 22 1/2 without finding many takers, whilst private paper continues scarce. Sovereigns were offered at 21\$120 with buyers at 21\$090.

Nov. 18.—There was again no change in the market which continues inactive. Some small transactions were effected at 22 1/2 bank and 22 3/4 private paper on London and at 422 private paper on France. Sovereigns 21\$10 sellers, 21\$080 buyers.

Nov. 19.—The market to-day presented no change and the business done was insignificant at 22 1/2 bank and 22 3/4 private paper on London, and at 427 bank and 422-424 private paper on France. Sovereigns sold at 21\$10 and 21\$10 cash.

Nov. 21.—The Banco Commercial maintained the rates of

22 1/2 on London  
428 on Paris  
242 1/2 on Portugal.

The market was again inactive with some unimportant transactions at 22 1/2 bank and 22 3/4 private paper on London. Sovereigns 21\$170 sellers, 21\$140 buyers.

Nov. 22.—The market to-day was firm and fair transactions were effected in bank paper at 22 1/2 on London, 427 on Paris and 248 on Hamburg, and in private paper at 22 1/2 on London, 422-423 on France. Bank paper on London for the steamer of the 1st proximo was negotiated at 22 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 21\$140 cash.

...The half yearly report of the S. Paulo Gas Company shows a total available balance of 47,576, out of which an interest dividend at the rate of 10% per annum is proposed, £200 are to be written off Maua & Co's debt, £3,000 to a re-serve account, and £391 to the current half year's account.

...It should not be forgotten that the time for receiving treasury notes of 20\$, "65 estampa" and 100\$, "4 estampa," expires on the 1st December, after which a monthly discount of 10 per cent will be exacted. The substitution at the Caixa da Amortização is now going on very slowly, and there promises to be a large number of these notes in circulation at the expiration of the time.

### SALRS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

November 14.

no Six per cent apolices..... 1,085 1000

4 Provincial apolices of 200\$..... 1,075 1000

50 Banco do Brasil..... 300 000

50 Banco Industrial..... 735 000

18 Leopoldina R. R. .... 240 000

49 do ..... 242 000

100 Leopoldina R. R. for 1st inst. .... 247 000

135 do for 1st inst. .... 249 000

40 do (outst. sale)..... 242 000

40 Sorocabana R. R. .... 112 000

40 do ..... 109 1000

40 Carris Villa Isobel ..... 210 000

50 Navegacão Paulista ..... 130 000

50 Rengão de Quissamã ..... par

20 Popular Fluminense Insurance (out. sale)..... 20 000

160 Banco Predial, hyp. notes, do 82 1/2%

November 15.

10 Banco do Commercio ..... 224 000

45 Fidelidade Insurance..... 210 000

55 Macaé e Campos R. R. .... 245 000

275 do ..... 246 000

70 do ..... 247 000

40 do ..... 250 000

100 do (outst. sale)..... 259 000

100 Sorocabana R. R. for 1st inst. (out. sale)..... 120 000

30 Leopoldina R. R. for 1st inst. .... 248 000

35 Architectonica (5%), paid up..... 25 000

400 Banco Predial hyp. notes..... 88 1/2

400 do ..... 81 1/2%

220 Banco Predial hyp. n. (outst. sale)..... 82 1/2%

100 do do ..... 81 1/2%

150 Esguelo de Quissamã obligations..... 204 000

November 16.

29 Six per cent apolices..... 1,085 000

14 do ..... 1,083 1000

80 Provincial apolices (out. sale)..... 101 1/2%

50 Banco Predial ..... 209 000

50 Banco do Commercio ..... 274 000

50 Banco Industrial ..... 236 000

30 Alliança Insurance ..... 28 000

20 Fidelidade Insurance..... 210 000

155 Previdente Insurance..... 16 000

50 Sorocabana R. R. .... 111 000

25 Leopoldina R. R. .... 240 000

200 Macaé e Campos R. R. .... 251 000

200 do ..... 250 500

28 Macaé e Campos debentures..... 95 1/2%

100 Sorocabana debentures of £50..... 90 1/2%

60 Navegacão Nacional ..... 300 000

20 Carris Urbanos ..... 269 000

450 Banco Predial hyp. n. .... 82 1/2%

100 do ..... 81 1/2%

November 17.

3000\$ Six per cent. apolices of 500\$..... 1,070 000

4500\$ do of small amounts..... 1,060 000

148 Banco do Brasil ..... 299 000

1 Banco Industrial..... 256 000

55 do ..... 237 000

50 Banco Predial (outst. sale)..... 150 000

50 Sorocabana R. R. .... 112 000

1 Macaé e Campos R. R. .... 230 000

100 do till March 31, seller's opt' ..... 235 000

200 Leopoldina R. R. .... 175 000

25 Docas D. Pedro II. .... 269 000

40 Navegacão Nacional for 2nd inst. .... 320 000

30 Previdente Insurance (outst. sale)..... 82 1/2%

30 Integridade Insurance (outst. sale)..... 73 500

55 do do do ..... 73 500

50 do do do ..... 74 000

November 18.

10 Six percent apolices..... 1,085 000

5 do ..... 1,084 000

14 do ..... 1,083 1000

35 Banco do Brasil..... 299 000

75 Banco Commercial.....	240 000
50 Banco Predial.....	150 000
100 Previdente Insurance (outst. s.).....	16 500
200 Navegacão Nacional.....	320 000
50 Sorocabana R. R. ....	115 000
140 Lepoldina R. R. ....	236 000
150 Macaé e Campos R. R. ....	246 000
10 do .....	245 000
6 Macaé e Campos debentures.....	95 7/8
220 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (150).....	95 7/8
36 Banco Predial hyp. n. ....	82 1/2%
183 Banco Predial hypoth. notes (outst. s.).....	82 1/2%

November 19.

21 Six per cent apolices..... 1,085 000

3 do ..... 1,083 000

4,000\$ do of small amounts..... 1,070 000

2 National Loan of 1868..... 1,250 000

4 Banco do Commercio ..... 223 000

16 Banco Industrial..... 235 000

150 Macaé e Campos R. R. .... 245 000

250 Sorocabana R. R. .... 230 000

513 do ..... 120 000

124 do Carris S. Christovão..... 121 000

10 Carris Vilh. Isobel ..... 120 000

20 Carris Urbanos ..... 126 000

69 Minas de Caparaó S. B. .... 90 000

136 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (150)..... 95 7/8

440 Banco Predial hypoth. notes ..... 82 1/2%

November 20.

23 Six per cent apolices..... 1,085 000

3 do ..... 1,083 000

4,000\$ do ..... 1,070 000

2 National Loan of 1868..... 1,250 000

15 Banco do Commercio ..... 223 000

16 Banco Industrial..... 235 000

150 Macaé e Campos R. R. .... 245 000

250 Sorocabana R. R. .... 230 000

513 do ..... 120 000

124 do Carris S. Christovão..... 121 000

10 Carris Vilh. Isobel ..... 120 000

20 Carris Urbanos ..... 126 000

69 Minas de Caparaó S. B. .... 90 000

136 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (150)..... 95 7/8

440 Banco Predial hypoth. notes ..... 82 1/2%

November 21.

24 Six per cent apolices..... 1,085 000

3 do ..... 1,083 000

4,000\$ do ..... 1,070 000

2 National Loan of 1868..... 1,250 000

15 Banco do Commercio ..... 223 000

16 Banco Industrial..... 235 000

150 Macaé e Campos R. R. .... 245 000

250 Sorocabana R. R. .... 230 000

513 do ..... 120 000

124 do Carris S. Christovão..... 121 000

10 Carris Vilh. Isobel ..... 120 000

20 Carris Urbanos ..... 126 000

69 Minas de Caparaó S. B. .... 90 00

We quote: Trieste nominal  
Gotha 22 500-23 000  
Haxell 22 500-23 000  
Dunlop 22 500-23 000  
O'Dowd 21 500-23 000  
M. Costa 21 500-23 000  
Baltimore 22 500-23 000  
St. Louis 20 500-21 500  
River Plate 20 500-20 750  
Chili 19 500-20 000

Arrived but not yet landed:  
2,460 barrels per *Hazard* from Trieste  
9,892 half-barrels per *Anton* from Rosario

Market firm.

*Pitch Pine*.—There have been no arrivals since our last report and the market remains firm at 44,000 per dozen.

*White Pine*.—The arrivals consist of only 15,000 feet per Gema from New York.

The market continues firm at 10 reis per foot.

*Spruce Pine*.—No arrivals. We quote nominally 38,000 per dozen.

*Swedish Pine*.—The arrivals consist of 3 cargoes, viz: the *Fredrik Wilhelm* from Hornsund  
Favorit " Solerhamn  
Actu " Ab

which had been sold before arrival.  
We quote 40,000-41,500 per dozen.

Market firm.

*Indian Corn*.—Arrivals:  
300 bags per *Epiphany* from River Plate  
300 " *Gabriel* from do  
2,570 " *Handel* from do  
1,997 " *Tugus* from do

Market unchanged at 48c per 400 bags.

*Brown*.—Arrivals: 1,000 bags per *Elbe* from River Plate.  
500 " *Handel* do  
3,456 " *Tugus* do

We quote 3,000-3,200 per bag.

Market firm.

*Flax*.—No arrivals.  
Quotations unchanged at 71-73 reis per kilo for Rosario.

*Lard*.—The arrivals consist of 4,825 kgs per *Avalanche* from Baltimore.

The market remains quiet at last quotations of

440 reis per lb. for George

430 " Jenkins

390-395 " New York

*Kerosene*.—Arrivals:  
13,589 cases per *Gema* from New York.

Market well supplied and quiet at 75c per case for Devos' Billiard.

*Resin*.—Market quiet at 85c per kg per barrel.

Arrivals: 200 barrels per *Gema* from N. York.

*Turpentine*.—No arrivals and no stocks in first hands.

Sales from second hands continue to be effected at 600-650 reis per kilo.

Just arrived but not yet landed 200 cases per *Gema* from New York.

*Cream*.—Arrivals:

1,375 casks per *Anne* from Hamburg.

We quote:

English 7,500-8,000

German 6,500-6,800

French 7,500-8,000

*Batter*.—Arrivals:

11 cases per *Lugier* from Lausanne

10 " *Argentina* from Hamburg

We quote:

French, in barrels 1,000 per lb.

do in this 1,000-1,100 "

Danish " 1,000-1,100 "

Italian, Faccioli 1,000-1,100 "

do Modesto Galone 1,000-1,100 "

American 840-850 "

*Bever*.—Arrivals:

150 barrels and 150 cases per *Azthor* from Liverpool

400 barrels per *Argentina* from Hamburg

200 cases per *Argentina* from Liverpool.

We quote:

Iaws (Hlers & Bell) 7,600-7,700

Tennant 4,500-5,000

Guiness' Stout 7,200-7,300

German, Carlberg 7,250-7,350

do Cavallo 7,000-7,100

do sandy brands 5,000-5,500

*Cocido*.—The arrivals since our last report have been:

20 tons per *Anna* from Hamburg

1,696 " *Minnie Brown* from Cardiff

1,862 " *British Empire* from do

1,650 " *Dalhousie* from do

939 " *Margaret Mitchell* from do

2,138 " *Samuel Skofield* from do

2,839 " *T. E. Lincoln* from do

All for company's account.

In the absence of sales prices remain nominal.

*Coffee*.—The arrivals since our last report consist of 2 cases Canadian, viz:

2,043 lbs per *Robins* from Cardiff.

3,258 " *Hourly* from Gaspe.

and 214 cases Norwegian per steamer *Ross* from London.

Retail prices for this are 75c per lb—35c.

#### PORT OF SANTOS.

November 22nd, 1881.

*Coffee*.—Market quiet but firm at \$100-104 per 10 kilos for superiors.

Receipts last week averaged 5,718 bags per day.

Stock to-day 11,000 bags.

#### PORT OF BAHIA.

November 22nd, 1881.

*Exports*.

*Sugar*.—has been in good demand and almost all supplies have been bought up on arrival at full prices. The sales during the past fortnight amount to about 26,000 bags of regular to good Brown at prices varying according to quality from 18c, 26c, \$500 to \$1,034 per 10 kilos, equal to 18c, 18c and 18c per cwt. cost and freight to Channel ex commission.

*Freights*.—To Liverpool 34c and 10% and 30c and 10%.

*Exchange*.—Not much business doing at 22% for small amount and 23% for larger drafts.

*Discounts*.—8c-9c-10% bank and 10c-12c-12% private paper.

Money continues scarce.

We quote to-day n. 7 at 18c per cwt.

n. 8 at 18c "

Stocks in first hands about 500 tons.

Exported in October 8,248 bags

against 3,244 " in October 1880

4,528 " " 1879

Loading going to load:

*Minnie Swift* 400 tons, New York

*Star of the Isle* 700 do Channel

*Amor* 320 do

*Lily* 350 do

*Strafe* 400 Liverpool

*Nasmyth* 100 New York

*Cotton*.—The bales have been sold for home consumption at 31c per 10 kilos.

*Cacao*.—Limited transactions have taken place, only about 120 bags fermented and 250 bags common having been sold at \$150 the former and \$388 per 10 kilos the latter, which, at exchange of 22%, is equal to 57c and 53c per cwt. f. o. b.

Stocks in hand about 1,000 bags ferment for which 51c is asked and 50c offered.

Shipped since our last:

1,798 bags per *Hevelius* to New York.

Exported in October 8,665 bags

against 4,675 " in October 1880

4,162 " 1879

*Coffee*.—An animated business has been transacted since our last report, the sales amounting to about 24,000 bags at the following prices:

100 bags Washed Canna 1,470-1,485 or 44c

600 " Unwashed do 2,928 or 33c

3,100 " Murtillas at 2,960-3,073-3,145-3,161

3,000 " Superior Nazareni at 2,743 or 31c

19,200 " Nazareni at 2,555-2,655 or 39c-31c

per cwt. f. o. b. ex commission.

Stocks about 25,000 bags

Exported in October 12,078 bags

against 4,949 " in October 1880

3,315 " 1879

Shipped since our last:

973 bags per *Oronat* to Antwerp

3,050 " *Border Maid* to Lisbon f. o. o.

1,941 " *Suranaguá* to Hamburg

2,023 " *Santos* to do

4,425 " *Minko* to Antwerp.

Loading or going to load:

1st bk *Philippine*, 4,500 bags, Lisbon f. o. o.

1st bk *St. Anna*, 4,000 bags, do

1st bk *Singapore*, 2,500 " do

1st bk *Elmer*, only 1,000 dry have been sold at 67c per 10 kilos. Stocks about 8,000 bags.

Shipped since our last report:

3,600 bags per *Paranaguá* to Hamburg

2,350 " *Suranaguá* to do

1,912 " *Elmer* to do

2,070 " *Suranaguá* to do

2,070 "



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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

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DATE	STRANGER	DESTINATION
Nov. 9	Elbe.....	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.
" 21	Tagus.....	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco and Lisbon

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[No consignments received.]

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**THE RIO NEWS**

*Published three times a month for the American and European mails.*

In entering upon its eighth volume, the third under its present title and management, the publishers of this News beg to state that the same policy which has made it successful in the field of editorial management, will be continued in the field of commercial. The results of this independent and impartial policy have been highly satisfactory and the management, for its continuance, has been unanimous, that the publishers have been able to increase its size by one-third and to realize other improvements of great value to all business men interested in the Brazilian trade.

The policy of this News will continue to be that of strict independence and impartiality. It will seek to give the earliest and most reliable information on all commercial topics, and to incorporate all statistical information in such a manner as to give the greatest value for reference. Its reports for the port of Rio de Janeiro will be made with the greatest care and accuracy, and the same will be recognized by experts in their several branches of business, who are separated from the market by a distance.

The news will be abridged of regular newspaper summaries, of the trade of our Brazilian ports, has thus far prevented THE NEWS from keeping its readers fully informed on that subject. It is hoped that the difficulties in the way of accurate reporting will soon be overcome, after which regular reports will be given of all the leading ports of the empire.

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